

EDWARD HAZLETT HOUSE
823 MAIN STREET
OHIO COUNTY
WHEELING
WEST VIRGINIA

HABS NO. WV-252

HABS
WVA,
35-WHEEL,
31-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HABS
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

EDWARD HAZLETT HOUSE

HABS NO. WV-252

Location: 823 Main Street, (between Fort Henry Bridge and 8th St.). Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia

USGS: Wheeling Quadrangle, West Virginia-Ohio, Universal Mercator
Coordinates 17.523460.4435670

Present Owner: as of June 30, 1988, William H. Fields, et. al

Present Occupant: Manton B. Fields and Ellamae Z. Fields, his wife.

Present Use: First Floor: Yesterdays, Ltd. Victorian Tours and special events
Second Floor: Apartment

Significance: Built by Henry K. List and his wife Sarah, wealthy citizens of Wheeling, for their daughter, Jessie L. Hazlett, the Hazlett House represents one of the residential building achievements of 1891. That year, Wheeling's commercial and residential building operations were considered to be unprecedented in scope, demonstrating that "progress is the watchword of the community."¹

The three-story building is situated between the residences of Henry K. List at 827 Main and the home of John K. List, Jessie's brother, at 821 Main Street. The Queen Anne style structure is distinguished by a conspicuous octagonal tower with two oval windows, seven bays including a prominent two-story rounded bay in the front, and a decorative slate shingle roof. The elaborate interior detailing includes numerous wood mantles with decorative glazed tiles; stained and beveled glass windows; spindlework and hardwood floors with inlaid patterns. The red brick exterior suggests that the architects were influenced by Romanesque style design, which was also popular in the late nineteenth century.²

PART 1. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of erection: 1891-1892. The Wheeling News Register, November 12, 1891 stated that "Henry K. List's new houses on North Main street will be finished by the first of December." The Ohio County Land Book for 1891 states that the value of the buildings on Old Town Lot 21, a parcel of property owned by Henry K. List, totaled \$2000. The following year, 1892, Lot 21 was split into two parcels. The south 32' of Old Town Lot 21 was in the possession of Jessie L. Hazlett and the value of the buildings on the lot was \$9000. It was noted that a building had been added. The Wheeling City Directory for 1892-93 corroborates the date of erection, attributing the address of 823 Main Street to Edward Hazlett for the first

time. Previously, Edward Hazlett resided at the residence of his father-in-law Henry K. List, 827 Main Street.³

2. Architect: Unknown. Although there is no known evidence providing the name of the architect of the Hazlett House, there are several reasons to believe that it might have been designed by Franzheim, Giesey & Faris, a prominent Wheeling architectural firm.

In 1896, Franzheim, Giesey & Faris claimed responsibility for several Richardsonian Romanesque-style buildings including the Bank of Wheeling, City Bank Building and Riverside Iron Works building.⁴ These buildings can be seen as the commercial counterpart to the residential design of the Hazlett House which, while not Richardsonian, may be characterized as Romanesque.

The City Bank Building was under construction at the end of 1891 at the same time as the Hazlett House. The Wheeling Daily Register of November 12, 1891 wrote that "the last stone was put in place on the City Bank Building yesterday morning and the derrick removed. The sixth story will soon be under roof."⁵ Although the building was owned by Dr. Robert Joseph, responsibility for its construction was attributed to Henry K. List, who was president of the bank from 1885 to 1900.⁶ Thus, both the Hazlett House and the City Bank Building were built by Henry K. List, at the same time and in a similar style.

Although the firm of Franzheim, Giesey & Faris did not come into existence until 1894, three years after the construction of the City Bank Building, it was common practice to credit the previous achievements of one member of the firm to the entire company for promotional purposes. Franzheim as well as Giesey had been practicing architecture in Wheeling as early as 1890.⁷ Faris is first listed in the city directory of 1892-93 with the architectural firm, Leiner & Faris.⁸ Therefore it is likely that Franzheim or Giesey was directly responsible for the City Bank Building.

The Wheeling Register's Souvenir Edition of 1896 included a short profile of the firm, the only architectural concern mentioned in its celebration of Wheeling's history and institutions. It stated that the architects "have contributed to the solidity and artistic beauty of the buildings that mark the march of progress of the Nail City, and than whom none enjoys a more enviable reputation for the conscientious performance of the duties of the profession."⁹ Although specific residential buildings were not mentioned, Franzheim, Giesey & Faris were credited by the Wheeling Register with building "most of the more prominent residences of Wheeling and surrounding towns."

3. Original and subsequent owners: The Hazlett House was built on the south 32' of Lot 21, parcel 8, in the Washington District of Wheeling, commonly referred to as the "Old Town" section of the city. The following references to the title of this lot are found in the Ohio County, West Virginia, Deed Books, County Clerk's Office, Wheeling, West Virginia.¹⁰

1809 Deed dated 7 July, recorded in Deed Book 6, page 447. Henry Madden and Margaret his wife to Matthew Scott. \$1,400.00 paid for "forever his certain House and Lot, in the Town of Wheeling which said Lot is known and distinguished in the plan of the Town by No. 21."

EDWARD HAZLETT HOUSE
HABS NO. WV-252 (page 3)

- 1816 Deed date 11 March, recorded in Deed Book 8, page 434. Matthew Scott and wife, Elizabeth, to Jessie Evans. \$1,000 paid "for ever their certain house and lot [no. 21] in the town of Wheeling."
- 1818 Deed dated 11 April, recorded in Deed Book 9, page 286. Jessie Evans to John List, Jr. \$1,000.00 paid for Lot 21 "with the houses thereon."
- 1861 Deed dated 1 October, recorded in Deed Book 45, page 456. Daniel C. List, (Executor of John List, deceased), and al. to Henry K. List. \$3,000.00 paid for Lot 21, "subject to the interests of Ann List in the same for and during her natural life according to the will of said John List, deceased."
- 1892 Deed dated 15 December, recorded in Deed Book 89, page 600. Henry K. List & wife to Jessie L. Hazlett. No declaration of consideration of value for the south 32' of Lot 21.
- 1922 Deed dated 13 March, recorded in Deed Book 181, page 205. Jessie List Hazlett & Hus. to Maude C. Shafer. No declaration of consideration of value for the south 32' of Lot 21.
- 1939 Deed dated 5 June, recorded in Deed Book 254, page 336. Maude C. Shafer and Hus. to Ethel M. Doepken. No declaration of consideration of value for the south 32' of Lot 21.
- 1950 Straw Deed dated 3 October, recorded in Deed Book 328, page 74. Ethel M. Doepken and Hus. to Martha Olszeski. No declaration of consideration of value for the south 32' of Lot 21.
- 1950 Deed dated 3 October, recorded in Deed Book 328, page 76. Martha Olszeski to Albert and Ethel Doepken. No declaration of consideration of value for the south 32' of Lot 21.
- 1952 Deed dated 5 April, recorded in Deed Book 341, page 360. Ethel M. Doepken & Albert L. Doepken to Ola D. Fields. \$44,500 paid for the south 32' of Lot 21.¹¹
- 1952 Will probated 3 January, recorded in Will Book 31, page 256. Ola D. Fields bequeathed the south 32' of Lot 21 to her five children: Allen S. Fields, Zona K. Fields Klee, Manton B. Fields, Clark W. Fields and Catharine Fields Miles.
- 1978 Straw Deed dated 6 November, recorded in Deed Book 587, page 527. Allen S. Fields and al. to Anne K. Mumper, a widow. No declaration of consideration of value for the south 32' of Lot 21.
- 1978 Deed dated 14 November, recorded in Deed Book 587, page 531. Anne K. Mumper, a widow, to William H. Fields, Robert B. Fields, and Manton B. Fields and Ellamae Z. Fields, his wife. The south 32' of Lot 21. Additionally granted to Manton B. Fields and Ellamae Z. Fields, his wife, "a life estate in said property and the right to occupy the same for and during their natural lives."

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown. Hamilton Bros., a local bricklayer and contractor, was responsible for the brick work of many buildings in Wheeling including the City Bank Building and Riverside Iron Co. Building, two buildings designed by Franzheim, Giesey & Faris. They were also credited with the brick work of the W.A. Wilson Residence--a red brick, Romanesque and Queen Anne style structure located at 504 Main Street in Wheeling.¹² The Wilson house had decorative brick dentils under the wood cornice that is remarkably similar to the brick dentils of the Hazlett House. Additionally, similar to the front chimney of the Hazlett House, the Wilson house had at least two chimneys with decorative brick and insets. The design of the turret also bears a striking resemblance to the design of the front bay of the Hazlett house. Given the similarities in brick work between the W.A. Wilson Residence and the Hazlett, and the fact that Hamilton Bros. worked with the architectural firm of Franzheim, Giesey & Faris which was employed by Henry K. List for the City Bank Building and may have designed the Hazlett House as well, it is possible that Hamilton Bros. was responsible for the brick work of the Hazlett House.

It should also be noted that there were numerous companies offering architectural and building services in Wheeling during this period. The business section of the city directory for 1890-91 listed eighteen companies as "Carpenters and Builders," twenty as "Contractors," nine as "Bricklayers and Contractors," eight as "Iron and Nail Manufacturers," six as "Planing Mills," twelve as "Roofers" and five as "Brick Manufacturers," among others.¹³ Thus, while the builder, contractor and suppliers of the Hazlett House remain unknown, it is likely that they came from the Wheeling vicinity.

5. Original plans and construction: No longer extant.

6. Alterations and additions: Between 1912 and 1921 there were several changes to the original design of the 1891 structure effected by Jessie and Edward Hazlett.

The original brick front porch was replaced with a wooden wrap-around porch that extended around the south elevation. The porch had two wooden, fluted, engaged pilasters with Corinthian capitals at each end, and at least two wooden, fluted columns with Corinthian capitals as additional supports. An early photographic view of Main Street looking north reproduced on a postcard, reveals that the porch was painted white.¹⁴

Two contiguous-three story additions were added to the rear of the building. The right rear addition was constituted by a two-door garage on the lower level that opened on to the south elevation, a billiards room with a projecting bay, and a bedroom on the third floor with an enclosed porch extension. The left rear addition replaced the original rear wood porch. It featured an open porch on the first level with a stairway leading down to an open area at ground level and a bedroom, converted to a kitchen after 1922, on the second level.

Two painted wood, oriel windows were added on the north elevation at the second story.¹⁵

Subsequent to 1921 and before 1939, during the ownership of Maude C. Shafer, the wrap-around wooden porch was replaced by a smaller, wooden porch in order to accommodate the addition of a second entryway and stairwell leading to the second floor. One engaged, painted plaster corinthian capital and one engaged, fluted, painted wood pilaster from the previous porch were left intact and the

other engaged corinthian capital from the rear of the previous porch was moved forward and incorporated into the front addition at the corner.¹⁶ Additionally, one of the second floor, rear bedrooms was converted to a kitchen.

In 1952, Ola D. Fields made slight modifications to the first floor of the building to accommodate a funeral parlor business. These alterations were constituted primarily by the widening of several doorways to permit the passage of caskets. The original doors and wood trim were removed and stored in the basement. With the addition of modern white wood paneling, a dropped acoustical ceiling and carpeting, the second floor was altered in a manner unsympathetic to the original design of the interior. Exterior changes included the covering of the slag driveway (an alleyway that runs along the south of the house) with asphalt and extending it to the rear of the house to accommodate parking for several cars and a hearse. The garage openings were moved from the south elevation to the west elevation and hinged, wooden folding doors were replaced with modern wooden sliding doors.

After the Field's Funeral Home closed its doors to the public in 1981, the altered doorways were restored to their original size and the original doors and trims were put back.

B. Historical Context:

The Hazlett House was built in 1891 for Jessie List Hazlett by her parents, Henry Kilbourne List and his wife Sarah. Concurrently, they were building a home for their son, John K. List, on the property adjacent to Jessie's. Although they differ in architectural design, both the Hazlett House and the John K. List House are similar in style.

The Hazlett House is a Romanesque-style, three-story red brick building with a slate, shingle roof set back slightly from the street. It has a small front lawn that was originally surrounded by a low, iron fence which, due to the widening of Main Street in 1952, was subsequently torn down. The shallow front porch originally had brick columns and was later replaced with a wooden structure with fluted wooden columns and plaster corinthian capitals which remain today, partially hidden by the current wooden porch. The structure has a prominent octagonal tower with two oval windows; and a two-story rounded bay front flanked by two entrance ways on the right, constituting the entire front of the building. Before any structural modifications, the building had only one entrance way.

The proximity of the two houses to each other as well as to the Henry K. List House at 827 Main Street suggest that Henry K. List desired to keep his family near. Additionally, the three houses side-by-side form a remarkable architectural triumvirate. Although the two houses differ stylistically from the Henry K. List House which was built in 1858, together the three houses attest to the social and architectural prominence of the List family in Wheeling.

Henry K. List was a prominent Wheeling businessman who was born in Wheeling in 1821, the son of John List, Jr. and his wife Ann. Throughout his career, he amassed a large fortune through mercantile pursuits. In 1844 he married Sarah J. Shaw and subsequently had ten children. Eight years later, in 1853, he built his Italian Renaissance mansion at 827 Main Street. In 1885 he became president of

the City Bank of Wheeling, retaining this post until his death in 1900. In 1902, a biographer wrote that he "was involved in public works."¹⁷ His position as president of the Children's Home of the City of Wheeling in 1896 attests to this claim.¹⁸

North Main Street, along with Chapline Street and Wheeling Island, was one of the wealthier neighborhoods of Wheeling in the early 1890s. Although the Hazlett House was among the finer buildings, it was considerably understated in design compared to the neighboring mansions, several of which were torn down in the early 1950s to accommodate the construction of the Fort Henry Bridge. The Hazlett House was not a mansion. As a detached urban house on a parcel of property half the size of the neighboring mansions, it reflected the changing demographic character of Wheeling as a commercial and manufacturing center by the early 1890s.¹⁹ The population had reached 34,522 by 1889²⁰ and by 1890 the city directory claimed the population to be 40,635,²¹ an increase of over 20 percent in one year alone. As a result, property close to the center of town and along the riverbank, had become scarce and very valuable. Still, the Hazlett House was a formidable structure for the neighborhood which, in addition to the mansions, was populated more generally by a mix of smaller structures including common Italianate row houses and Queen Anne town houses.

The North Main Street neighborhood was one of the earliest settled areas of the town. In deed records and plat maps, it is commonly referred to "Old Town." The Zanes settled in Wheeling in 1769 and laid out the first lots in 1793. Ebenezer Zane, one of the founders of Wheeling, built his home c. 1800 at Main and 11th Street.²² In 1805-06, the second brick house in Wheeling was built on the corner of Main and 8th Street.²³ The arrival of the National Road in 1818--west on 7th Street and then south on Main--fostered further settlement. More importantly, it brought Wheeling into a national network of commerce and manufacturing.

Over the course of the nineteenth century, with developments in transportation, industry and technology, Wheeling continued to expand in population and importance. In 1831, Congress designated the town a U.S. Port of entry. Eighteen years later, in 1849, a Suspension Bridge crossed the Ohio River and for many years remained the longest clear-span bridge in the world. In 1853, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad brought the first passenger train to Wheeling.²⁴ By the 1870s, Wheeling was known as "Nail City," producing more kegs of iron, cut nails than any other city in the United States. In 1882, Wheeling became the fourth city in the United States to have electric lights and five years later, in 1887, Wheeling replaced their horse-drawn trolleys (which ran along Main Street) with the Van De Poole system, becoming the third city in the country to have an electric railway system. In 1888, the Wheeling city directory stated that "the indications are very favorable that Wheeling is not only increasing very considerably in population, but is on the eve of a very substantial boom . . ."²⁵ By the early 1890s this prophecy has come true. Wheeling had become an industrial center, known particularly for its specialized steel products.

In 1891, Wheeling's commercial and residential building operations were considered to be unprecedented in scope, demonstrating that "progress is the watchword of the community."²⁶ According to the Wheeling Intelligencer of October 29, 1891, "over a million dollars" was spent, resulting in "a magnificent record of building operations in the present seasons in Wheeling."²⁷ Both the Hazlett and John K. List houses were estimated to have cost \$20,000.00 each, an inordinate amount of money for residential architecture of the period.²⁸ Still,

these figures were considered to be low, according to the Wheeling Intelligencer. One of the best contractors in the city said that "... you can safely add twenty-five per cent to the total of your figures and still have a conservative estimate." Three other contractors and architects concurred with this opinion and one of them commented that "the estimate ought to have thirty-three percent added."²⁹

Wheeling's boom in the early 1890s was not an isolated phenomenon. It was part of a process of modernization and urbanization, occurring in many cities throughout the United States during the nineteenth century. According to architectural historian, Gwendolyn Wright, building was central to the American economy. She states that "in every city, private expenditures for construction, both residential and commercial, and developers' or communities' outlays for public services--including roads, sewer systems, water works and fire departments--constituted the single most important contribution to the nation's economy."

The architectural achievements of the 1890s in Wheeling were noted for their beauty and their reflection of Wheeling's increased social and economic stature. The Wheeling Register's Souvenir Edition of 1896 commented that "during a large part of its history Wheeling could offer little in the way of architectural beauty, but of late years, and particularly within the past six, many modern business houses have been erected, comparing favorably with those found elsewhere in this country; while scores of private residences attest at once the good taste and the private means of our people."³⁰ The Hazlett House was considered to be among these architectural achievements.³¹

The property known as 823 Main Street, had been in the List family since 1818. Before the construction of the Hazlett House, it was part of one parcel of land (Lot 21) that included 821 Main Street upon which the John K. List house was built in 1891. Previously, there stood a two-story ell-shaped brick house with a slate roof.³² Built before 1861 and probably after 1818 when Jessie List Hazlett's grandfather, John List, Jr. purchased the property, the ell-shaped design of the house indicates that it was not a town house like the Hazlett House. That this house was set back significantly farther from the street compared to the Hazlett House suggests that it was built on a parcel of land larger than lot 21. Additionally, given its location on the property, the house was probably built during a period when fewer people lived in the neighborhood, so close to town. It was at this house that John List, Jr. and wife Ann lived.

John List was a native of England who came to Wheeling in the early nineteenth century, at "an early date" according to a local biographer, where he became a cashier for the old Northwestern Bank. He married Ann Waite, also from England, and had several children. By 1902, those that survived included Daniel C., resident of Wheeling; Mary, widow of Robert Morrison, resident of Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Eugene, resident of Wheeling and R.H., druggist and resident of Wheeling.³³ Henry K. List had died in 1900.

Ann List was considered to be one among "two notable Methodist women" in Wheeling. Known as "Mother List," she was an active proponent of Methodism, having been converted when she was eighteen years old. In 1923, she came to Wheeling with her husband, Wm. Pallister, on their journey westward. At Wheeling, her husband took ill and died. Shortly thereafter, she married John List and remained in Wheeling for the remainder of her life. "With him," wrote a local biographer, "she consecrated her best powers to the work of building up

Methodism" in Wheeling.³⁴

After John List's death in 1861, the property and house at 821 Main Street where he and his wife resided was purchased by their son, Henry K. List, "subject to the interest of Ann List in the same for and during her natural life according to the will of said John List, deceased."³⁵ Thus, Ann continued to live in the house until her death in 1877. The house was subsequently torn down to make way for the Hazlett House and the John K. List House.³⁶

Before moving into the Hazlett House, Edward Hazlett resided with his wife at the home of his father-in-law, Henry K. List, at 827 Main Street, just down the street from the home of his parents at 921 Main. Henry K. List began construction on the 823 property in 1891 when Jessie was pregnant, hoping to finish the house before the arrival of his grandchild. Shortly before moving into the Hazlett House, Jessie gave birth to twins.³⁷ According to Betty Hazlett Friedrich of Wheeling, Edward and Jessie Hazlett's only surviving child of six children who was born in 1908, Edward did not particularly like the Lists or the fact that he had to live next door to them.

Edward Hazlett was one of four sons of Dr. Robert W. Hazlett, a prominent Wheeling physician who served as a surgeon in the Civil War. Dr. Hazlett, his wife and family resided at 921 Main Street, just down the block from the List House and the Hazlett House. Their home was built c. 1887 by the local firm of Klieves, Kraft and Co. and designed by E.W. Wells, one of their partners who was also responsible for the Alfred Paull House at 729 Main Street.³⁸ In 1902, three years after Dr. Hazlett's death in 1899, two of his children, Robert and Catherine, were known to reside in the house with their widowed mother. After Mary Hazlett died in 1901, Robert and Catherine inherited the property. Later Catherine sold her interest to Robert who lived there with his family until 1925, when the house was sold.³⁹

At the time of his death, Dr. Hazlett, who had retired from the medical profession in 1880, had interests in many manufacturing and business enterprises. By 1902, his four sons were all notable professional men of Wheeling. Howard was president of the Mutual Savings Bank, and a stock broker; Samuel was assistant cashier of the Peoples' Bank, Wheeling; and Robert was a county engineer for Ohio county; and Edward was a member of the firm of Lewis & Hazlett, iron brokers, with offices in the City Bank Building.⁴⁰

Prior to his marriage to Jessie List in October, 1886, Edward worked for the Gas company of Wheeling, West Virginia. Later, he became a prominent banker and iron broker associated not only with the firm of Lewis & Hazlett but with the City Bank of Wheeling as well, where Henry K. List was president from 1885 until his death in 1900.⁴¹ Edward owned considerable real estate, including Hazlett Court, the Hazlett Office Building, and the Board of Trade.

Although the Hazlett family was more socially active than the List family, Edward and his wife did not entertain much. Jessie, however, was very involved in community affairs, particularly in eliminating the prostitute problem in the Wheeling area.⁴²

The Hazletts had five servants, three of whom--the upstairsmaid, the downstairs maid and the cook--lived on the third floor of the house while the laundress and the bandyman lived out. Betty Hazlett Friedrichs commented that she believed at

least two of the servants were Irish. The servants, particularly the cook, could be summoned by a pressing a small foot bell underneath the dining room table. The laundress worked in the basement where there was an iron tub with water, heated by a gas pipe underneath.

The interior of the house was decorated with Tiffany lamps. But even the numerous lamps did not provide enough illumination to compensate for the darkness of the interior, according to Ms. Friedrichs who did not like the house for this reason. Wall decorations included portraits of family members, painted by itinerant painters. The hardwood floors were generally covered by oriental rugs. Ms. Friedrichs recalled no books on the first floor. Her mother, an avid reader, kept her books in her bedroom on the second floor. The elaborate spindlework along the open stairwell in the entrance hall was greatly admired and because of its beauty, two of the daughters who were twins were married on separate occasions in the house using the stairway as part of the marriage procession.

The front parlour was used exclusively for meetings of a local Methodist missionary society that Hettie List worked with, carrying on the legacy of her grandmother, Ann List. Hettie was Jessie's unmarried sister who lived next door at the List House with her parents, Henry K. and Sarah. There was a player piano in the parlour that played hymns and an oriental rug on the hardwood floor. When the parlour was unoccupied the furniture was covered with blue satin.

During Ms. Friedrichs' childhood, the house was heated by gas fireplaces with asbestos fronts located in practically all the major rooms of the house with the exception of the third floor. Although the structure of the chimneys suggests that they might have originally been built for coal-burning, the fireplaces in the Hazlett House were most certainly piped for gas heat when built since the National Gas Co. of West Virginia began piping gas for heating homes as early as 1886. In addition to supplying warmth, the numerous fireplaces in the Hazlett House had another function. They were a symbolic reminder of domesticity and family stability. Architectural historian, Gwendolyn Wright has written that the appeal of the fireplace "was not functional but evocative. The image of the family gathered around the hearth was the most common way to call up the ideal of the home as a place of protection and communality."⁴³

The garage in the rear, originally entered from the south side, housed horse-drawn buggies. The horses were kept in a nearby stable on Market Street. Later, when people were still relying on buggies for transportation, Jessie became the first in her family as well as in the neighborhood to own an electric car.

The porch in the front of the house, decorated with flower boxes, was commonly used. Family members would sit out front and watch passerby and electric trolley cars pass down Main Street.⁴⁴ The side extension of the porch which had been added after 1917 was rarely used, according to Ms. Friedrichs, because it did not face the street.

During the summer months in the early twentieth century, family members would often sit out in the backyard in a small, rectangular, covered pavilion called "the summer house."⁴⁵ There they could view the contiguous backyards of Henry K. List and John List, the Ohio river just beyond their west end of their property and the mountains of the Ohio valley in the distance. However, when the railroad increased its travel along the tracks that ran along a narrow strip of property between the river and the edge of the Hazlett property, then owned by the

Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky (PW & KY) railroad, soot would be borne into the air behind the Hazlett House, making the pavilion undesirable for frequent relaxation.⁴⁶

The Hazlett family sold their house in 1922 and moved out to the town of Woodsdale, an area just beyond the borders of Wheeling that was then considered to be the country. It was commonly referred to as "out-the-pike," a colloquial phrase that connoted respectability. Later, Woodsdale became a part of the city of Wheeling as a suburban extension of the city proper.

Sometime after the house was sold to Maude C. Shafer, the second floor was converted into an apartment and a separate entranceway and second stairwell was added. It was during this time that the porch was modified to accommodate these changes, resulting in the removal of the side extension that had been added by the Hazletts. The second and third floor was rented to Carrie Frazier. She lived on the second floor while her maid resided on the third. She maintained this living arrangement after the house was sold to Albert and Ethel Doepken in 1939. That Mrs. Doepken's maid began to share the third floor with Miss Frazier's maid was only slight modification of the arrangement.

In 1952, Ola D. Fields purchased the Hazlett House. Previously, Mrs. Fields and her family had lived at 843 Main Street, only two doors away from the Hazlett House, in one of the celebrated mansions of North Main Street. It was built in 1893 and torn down in 1952 to make way for the Fort Henry Bridge. Shortly after acquiring the Hazlett House, she and her son Manton converted it into the Field's Funeral Home, a funeral parlor which was started in 1936 by W.H. Fields, Ola's husband and minister of the First Christian Church of Wheeling for 32 years who died in 1945.

Ola D. Fields lived on the second floor and Manton, his wife Ellamae and their two sons, William and Robert, lived on the third floor. After Ola died Manton and Ellamae moved into the second floor. In 1981, Manton retired and the Field's Funeral Home closed its doors to the public. The first floor was subsequently restored and filled with period furniture. Currently, Yesterdays Victorian Tours of Wheeling.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The three-story, red brick Romanesque structure with slate, shingle roof is distinguished by a conspicuous octagonal tower with two framed, oval windows, seven bays including a prominent two-story rounded bay that constitutes the front of the building. At the time of its construction, the Hazlett House was one of the first houses in the immediate vicinity designed in a Romanesque style. Having used brick instead of stone in the construction, it is not as massive in design as Richardsonian Romanesque style buildings that were popular during this period. Still, the exterior of the Hazlett house remains somber and austere.

2. Condition or fabric: The overall condition of the house is good.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. **Over-all dimensions:** The rectangular building has the dimensions 32'x94'. It has three stories and a raised basement and the east elevation (Main Street) has a rounded, five bay front.
2. **Foundations:** Stone foundation with raised basement with cut stone and beveled water table. The original stone foundation is vermiculated. The stone foundation under the front stairwell addition is tooled.
3. **Walls:** The walls are all of red brick laid in common bond. At the east elevation there is a raised basement with cut stone facing.
4. **Structural system:** Wooden framing system with load bearing masonry walls.
5. **Porches:** A one-story, painted wood porch with entablature and deck covers the two entranceways. Supported by four, square classic-style columns and decorated with a spindlework railing along the deck, the porch flanks the rounded bay front on the right and contributes to the asymmetry of the facade. Two painted plaster corinthian capitals and an engaged, painted wooden pilaster are embedded in the red brick porch, vestiges of the former porch.
6. **Chimneys:** On the north side there are three rectangular brick inside chimneys. There is a large rectangular brick central chimney toward the northwest of the house and near the front porch, a large rectangular brick chimney with corbeled cap set at a forty-five degree angle with decorative brickwork and insets.
7. **Openings:**
 - a. **Doorways and doors:** The principle entrance has a heavy wooden three-paneled, three-tiered door with decorative metal hardware, glass transom, and wooden surround. The secondary entrance door is of wooden frame with a full length glass panel and transom. The rear entrance has a two-paneled, three-tiered wooden door with a glass window in the uppermost tier. Across the west end raised basement are two painted wood, 4-tiered, garage doors: the right door is 8-paneled and the left door 6-paneled. The fourth tier on each door is glass. On the south elevation, the garage has two 4-light windows.
 - h. **Windows and shutters:** The windows are one-over-one light double hung wooden sash with wooden trim, stone lintel and sill. Aluminum storm windows have been added on the exterior. In the turret, there are two oval windows with wooden surround and two double-hung arched window with wooden surround and stone sill. On the south elevation, there is a large half-round leaded glass window at the first floor level and two, single light windows and one window of glass brick with stone still at the raised basement level. In the hilliard room there are nine triple-hung windows, with the uppermost window containing an identical stained glass design.
8. **Roof:**
 - a. **Shape, covering:** hipped roof covered with decorative slate shingles in a combination of imbricated and regular style patterns.

h. Cornice: Heavy wooden cornice, painted with an integral gutter system.

c. Dormers, towers: There are five dormer windows with hipped roof and sides covered with slate shingles. The octagonal-shaped tower located at the principal entrance has a steeply sloped roof capped with a metal finial and two oval windows facing east and south with wooden surround.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: See Supplemental Material

2. Stairways: The main staircase is closed stringed. It has two flights with two landings and floor to ceiling wooden spindles enclosing one side with an arched spindlework and knob design at the stairway opening. The secondary staircase has a simple wooden newel and banister and is also close-stringed. The service staircase is an open well, open-string, three flight-three run stairway between each floor extending from the basement to the third floor.

3. Flooring: The first floor has narrow board wooden flooring with an inlaid pattern of natural finish and a border of darker wood. The dining room has a inlaid pattern of interlacing "Y"s of alternating light and dark wood bands with a chevron boarder. The Billiards Room has an inlaid pattern of dark wood bands interlocking in squares on top of a field of light wood. The second floor is carpeted and the third floor has side board wooden planks.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls of the first floor are plastered and painted with a cornice mold at the top. The reception hall and first floor library have a wooden chair rail and baseboard. In the reception hall they are stained dark brown; in the library, they are painted. The dining room has a high baseboard stained dark brown. The stairwell is lined with lincrusta wainscoting in a repeating flower motif and the second floor has been remodeled with modern white wood panelling and dropped acoustical ceilings.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The inner front door is heavy, wide and wooden with three panels on both sides organized in two tiers above which rest one, large leaded glass window in a sunburst design. There is a leaded glass transom in a similar design to the door window. The doorway has an architrave trim with wooden cornice.

The front parlor has one, wooden pocket door that is double-raised with three panels organized in three tiers above which is a large, leaded glass window in an arch design that covers the space of three tiers. The doorway has an architrave wooden trim with a wooden cornice stained dark brown.

The library has a doorway leading into the dining room with two wooden pocket doors. They are double-raised with three panels and four tiers with a beveled glass window in an arched pattern similar to the door of the front parlor in the fourth tier. The library side of the doors is painted beige. The dining room side is stained dark brown.

There are two doorways in the reception hall leading to the dining room and library. The wooden doors are two-paneled and three-tiered with a leaded glass window in the third tier with constitutes the upper half of the door. The design of the window matches the window in the pocket doors of the library. The doorways have architrave wooden trim stained dark brown.

There is a doorway between the dining room and the billiard room with a wooden door, stained dark brown with a large, beveled glass panel, beveled glass side lights and a three-light transom of beveled glass. There is an architrave wooden trim stained dark brown.

On the first floor there is a five-paneled, five-tiered wooden door with plain wooden trim that leads to a space under the stairwell.

On the second floor kitchen there is a three-paneled, three-tiered, painted wooden door with a leaded, beveled glass window in the upper tier.

b. Windows: The windows generally have architrave wood trim, stained dark brown. There are three, arched stained glass panels along the stairway with wooden surround. The panels are filled with leaded glass laid in a grid pattern with a yellow, stained glass circle at every point of intersection. In the dining room, there are two, interior, one-over-one, double hung sash windows that were originally exterior before the addition of the billiards room. They have a wooden surround.

6. Decorative features and trim:

FIRST FLOOR:

Reception Hall: Above the fireplace in the alcove next to the stairway, there is an iron relief panel depicting three men forging iron. The interior walls of the fireplace opening are covered with iron molded in a decorative latticework pattern. There are floor to ceiling wooden spindles enclosing one side of the staircase and wooden spindles and knobs constitute an arch at the stairway opening. Near the entranceway there is an arched niche in the wall.

Billiards Room: There is a fireplace with a wooden mantle stained medium brown that supports a projecting, wooden chimney covering that extends up to the ceiling. The fireplace opening is rectangular with a decorative iron surround with a floral design in the two corners. Directly beyond the surround are brown, rectangular tiles that are framed by the segmental and painted arch of the mantle facade. There is low wooden seating in the bay and similar seating with storage inside on each of the mantle along the north wall.

Dining room: There is a front-tiled mantle with wood trim supporting mantle shelf. A tee-shaped mirror with short base is recessed into the brown-yellow glazed tiles of the front. Darker glazed tiles cover the hearth.

Front parlour: There is a mantelpiece painted beige and green. The mantle has a projecting cornice which serves as a shelf. Between the cornice and the mantle shelf is one tier of three, painted wood, raised panels. At each side of the mantelpiece there is a round, fluted column that extends beyond the mantle shelf with a capital that serves as a small round shelf. Above the mantle shelf is a mirror with decorative painted woodwork in the corners that creates an oval frame for the mirror and a projecting cornice at the top. The rectangular fireplace opening is filled with asbestos and has a simple copper chimneypiece.

SECOND FLOOR:

Hallway: There is a wooden mantle with an engaged pilaster on each side supporting the mantle shelf. Directly below the shelf are three panels arranged in one tier. The rectangular fireplace opening has a painted tile surround and an elaborate brass chimneypiece in an art nouveau style of an interlocking floral pattern. The chimneypiece is not original to the house. Along the north wall of the hallway that are built-in, painted wood cabinets with painted wood panel doors. There is lincrusta wainscoting painted green in the hallway.

Front bedroom: There is a modern-style fireplace with tiled surround supporting a painted, wood mantle shelf. There is a decorative iron gas heater set inside the fireplace opening. This fireplace is not original to the house.

Bedroom off hallway: There is a wooden mantle with a fluted, round column on each side supporting a mantle shelf. The rectangular fireplace opening is filled with asbestos and has an iron surround. There are painted tiles of uniform color beyond the iron surround. Above the tiles and below the mantle shelf is one raised wood panel.

Rear Bedroom: There is a painted white mantle with cornice shelf and mantle shelf supported by two spindles, one at each end. The rectangular fireplace opening is filled with asbestos and has a simple copper chimneypiece painted blue and painted white, tile surround and hearth.

Kitchen (originally a bedroom): There is a painted, wooden mantle with a fluted, round column on each side supporting the mantle shelf. The rectangular fireplace opening is filled with asbestos and surrounded by a simple copper chimneypiece. There is a painted white tile surround and hearth.

Back dining room (originally a bedroom): The original wooden mantle has been covered with imitation white brick. There is a notable decorative iron chimneypiece.

7. Hardware: The principal entrance door has a decorative iron door knocker, fourteen iron studs evenly placed along the circumference of the center wood panel; and a decorative iron lock plate. The only notable hardware on the interior is on the front inner door consisting of a brass plate behind the door knob with six brass studs.

8. Mechanical equipment:

a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: It is possible that the original heating system was constituted by coal-burning fireplaces, given the large size of the chimneys, and then was converted early on to gas. At present, there is a modern heating and ventilation system and a window-unit air conditioner.

h. Lighting: Modern electric lighting fixtures.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The Hazlett House is located on the south one-half of a rectangular lot, known as no. 21. The dimensions of the parcel are 32' x 190'. The building face east and to the west, behind Lot 21, is the Ohio River. Where the railroad tracks used to run along the riverbank can now be found an asphalt jogging path. The asphalt driveway, which is part of a city owned alleyway formerly called "Paw Paw," runs along the south elevation to the rear of the structure. This house is set back more than most of the other houses along main street, and there is a small lawn in front.

2. Historic Landscape design: An Iron fence once surrounded the small front lawn.

3. Outbuildings: None. There is a garage but it is located within the basement of the main structure.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings: None.

B. Early Views: There is one early postcard view of Main Street looking north that reveals the wrap-around porch of the Hazlett House (Postcard collection of Ellen Dunable of Wheeling, WV).

C. Interviews:

Mrs. Elizabeth Hazlett Friedrichs (Betty)

Daughter of Jessie and Edward Hazlett. Born in 1908; lived in the Hazlett house for 7 years. Interviewed by author August 2, 1990 at Mrs. Friedrichs' home, Georgetown Apartments, National Road, Wheeling, WV

Manton B. Fields

Resident and part owner of the Hazlett House and life resident of Wheeling. Owned and operated Field's Funeral Home in the Hazlett House. Parent of William and Robert Fields, who also maintain an interest in the property. Interviewed by the author August 15, 1990 at the Hazlett House, 823 Main St., Wheeling, WV.

Tracy R. Stephens, Architect.

75 12th Street, Wheeling, WV. Architect who purchased the files of the Wheeling

architectural firm, Giesey & Faris. Interviewed by author August 17, 1900 over the telephone. Stephens was unwilling to give HABS access to his files or any information on Giesey & Faris without a fee.

Ellen Dunahle

Collector of postcards on Wheeling. Interviewed July 31, 1990 at her home in Wheeling, WV. Ms. Dunahle has many early postcard views of Wheeling from the turn-of-the-century. She has one view of Main Street looking south that reveals the porch of the Edward Hazlett House, but she does not have any other views of Main St. south of 827 Main.

D. Bibliography:

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Newton, J.H., G.G. Nichols, and A.G. Spankle. History of the Pan-Handle and; Historical Collections of the Counties of Ohio, Brooke, Marshall and Hancock, West Virginia. Wheeling, WV: J.A. Caldwell, 1879, p.p. 248, 351-52.

Tingle, Edward & R.B. Naylor, Souvenir History of Wheeling. Phila: The Pictorial Publishing Co., 1906.

Wheeling. 5 of 9 volumes. Wheeling: H.R. Page & Co., 1889. Located in the Wheeling Room, Ohio County Public library, Wheeling, WV.

The Wheeling Register, City of Wheeling: Its History and Institutions, with Illustrations and Sketches of its Professional, Banking, Wholesale and Manufacturing Interests. Souvenir Edition, 1896.

Charles A. Wingerter, ed. History of Greater Wheeling and Vicinity: A Chronicle of Progress and a Narrative Account of the Industries, Institutions and People of the City and Tributary Territory Vol. II. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1912.

Collections:

Early postcard views of Wheeling and vicinity. Private collection of Ellen Dunahle. Wheeling, WV.

Newspapers:

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Wheeling Daily Intelligencer, Oct. 29, 1891, p. 5. "Magnificent Record of Building Operations in the present seasons in Wheeling."

The Wheeling Intelligencer, 50th Anniversary Souvenir Edition, Aug. 24, 1902.

Wheeling Daily Register, Nov. 7, 1891, p. 8. "Some of the Building Operations Projected for the New Year."

Wheeling Daily Register, Nov. 12, 1891, p. 5. "Brief Locals."

Public Documents:

Insurance Maps of Wheeling, WV. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1890. Located in the West Virginia Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.

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Insurance Maps of Wheeling, WV. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1912 (corrected 1902 map). Located in the West Virginia Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.

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Insurance Maps of Wheeling, WV. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1956. Located in the West Virginia Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.

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W.L. Callin's Wheeling Directory 1892-93. Located in the Wheeling Room, Ohio County Public Library, Wheeling WV.

Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 6, p. 447, 1809.

Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 8, p. 434, 1816.

Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 9, p. 286, 1818.

Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 45, p. 456, 1861.

Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 89, p. 600, 1892.

Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 181, p. 205, 1922.

Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 254, p. 336, 1939.

Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 328, p. 74, 1950.

Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 328, p. 76, 1950.

Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 341, p. 360, 1952.

Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 587, p. 527, 1978.

Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 587, p. 531, 1978.

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Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, Tax Assessor's Office, Property Record Card, 1962

Unpublished Material:

Historic Properties Inventory Form: Historic Preservations Unit. Dept. of Culture and History. The Cultural Center. Form prepared by Friends of Wheeling, Inc. & Paul D. Marshall, June 30, 1988.

National Register of Historic Place Registration Form, Friends of Wheeling, 1989.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Books:

Ainsworth, Elizabeth Yeager and Robert G. Ainsworth, Wheeling: A Pictorial History. Norfolk, VI: Donning Company Publishers, 1977.

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Miscellaneous:

"A Walking Tour of Victorian Wheeling," Wheeling Historic Landmarks Commission: 1990. An illustrated guidebook in pamphlet form.

Newspapers:

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Wheeling News Register, July 1, 1990, p. "Way Back When." Short article on the Henry K. List House.

E. Sources Not Yet Investigated:

1. Plumbing Plans of the Hare Plumbing & Supply Company, which was in operation during the 1880's and 1890's. Friends of Wheeling Archive, Wheeling, WV.
2. Painting of the Summer Pavilion, property of William Fields, Wheeling, WV.

F. Supplemental Material:

1. The Hazlett House and neighborhood in 1902. Insurance Maps of Wheeling, WV. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1901.
2. First Floor plan.
3. Second Floor plan.

Prepared by: Arlene R. Kriv
Historian
Historic American Buildings Survey
August 1990

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The Historic Wheeling Recording Project was undertaken during the summer of 1990 by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER), Robert J. Kapsch, chief, division of the National Park Service. The funding was supplied by West Virginia University through the Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archeology, Emory L. Kemp, director. Local sponsorship was provided by the Victorian Wheeling Landmark Foundation, Betty Nutting, Bill Fields and Frances Williams, principals. The project was supervised by Paul D. Dolinsky, Chief of HABS, Joseph Balawchowski, architect and Catherine C. Lavoie, historian. The large format photography was the work of HABS photographer, Jack E. Boucher.

The documentation was produced in the HABS/HAER Field Office, Wheeling, West Virginia in 1990 by Professor John P. White, Supervisory Architect, Texas Tech University; Architectural Technicians Joelynn Barclay, University of Texas at Arlington; Tatiana Begelman, Columbia University; Steven C. Byington, Texas Tech University; Lazlo A. Darago, Technical University of Budapest (U.S.-ICOMOS, Hungary); Harold E. Phelps III, University of Southern California; Mark A. Radven, Texas Tech University; Historians Arlene R. Kriv, Rutgers University; and Lee R. Maddex, West Virginia University.

NOTES:

1. Wheeling Daily Intelligencer, Oct. 29, 1981, p.5
2. Please note that the architectural description on the cover sheet of the accompanying measured drawings describes the building as Romanesque. Further examination revealed the building to be Queen Anne style with a Romanesque influence.

3. See W. L. Callin's Wheeling Directory (1888).
4. The Wheeling Register, City of Wheeling. Souvenir Edition, 1896, p.76.
5. Wheeling Daily Register, Nov. 12, 1891, p.5.
6. Wingerter, _____? Also see Wheeling News Register, July 1, 1990. "Way Back When, Article on the Professional Building formerly the City Bank Building.
7. W.L. Callin's Wheeling Directory for 1890-91 and 1892-93.
8. W.L. Callin's Wheeling Directory for 1892-93.
9. The Wheeling Register, City of Wheeling, Souvenir Edition, 1896, p.80.
10. It should be noted that the purchase price of the building as stated in the Deed Records may not be a reflection of the actual purchase price. The price stated in the deed records was often lowered considerably for tax purposes. For example, in Deed dated 5 April, Ethel M. Deopken & husband to Ola D. Fields, the principal paid for 823 Main St. was \$7,000. Based upon an interview with the son of Ola D. Fields, Manton B. Fields, it was revealed that the actual purchase price was \$44,500.
11. This cost was provided by Manton B. Fields.
12. An ad for Hamilton Bros. appeared in The Wheeling Register's City of Wheeling, Souvenir Edition, 1896, p.57. For an early view of the Residence of W.A. Wilson see also p. 56.
13. W.L. Callin's Wheeling Directory (1890-91).
14. Fetherling, p.76.
15. Insurance Maps of Wheeling, West Virginia. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1902, 1912, 1922. The 1902 and 1912 Sanborn shows the Edward Hazlett House as having a wooden porch. Additionally, the John K. List House is shown to have a wooden porch. Given that there is a brick porch in front of the John K. List House today which is considered to be original to the 1891 design, the Sanborn classification of the porch materials must be inaccurate. Additionally, another copy of the 1902 Sanborn shows the porch on both the Edward Hazlett and the John K. List House to be brick. Therefore, until the actual dimensions of the porch changed, as demonstrated by the 1921 Sanborn map, it is most likely that the Hazlett House had a brick porch similar to the John K. List House and that early Sanborn maps have slight inaccuracies.
16. These changes were attributed to Maude C. Shafer by Manton B. Fields.
17. Cranmer, ed., History of Wheeling, p.726.
18. W.L. Callin's Wheeling Directory 1896.
19. For more information on Wheeling's economic boom, see article "The State's Metropolis." Wheeling Daily Intelligencer, March 31, 1988
20. McConnell and Liggett, p.48.
21. W.L. Callin's Wheeling Directory (1890), 13.

22. Ainsworth, 18.
23. Newton, 249.
24. Ainsworth, 72.
25. W.L. Callin's Wheeling Directory (1888), p.17.
26. Wheeling Daily Intelligencer, Oct. 29, 1891, p.5.
27. Ibid.
28. The George W. Eckhart House, located directly across the street from the Hazlett House and of similar architectural merit, was estimated to have cost \$6,000, a figure that is significantly lower than the estimated cost of the Hazlett House. See Wheeling Daily Intelligencer, Oct. 29, 1891, p.5.
29. Ibid.
30. The Wheeling Register's City of Wheeling. Souvenir Edition, 1896, p.52, 56.
31. Wheeling Daily Intelligencer, Oct. 29, 1891, p.5.
32. See Sanborn Map, 1890
33. History of Wheeling, p.351
34. History of the Pan-Handle, 248
35. See Deed dated 15 December, recorded in Deed Book 89, page 600.
36. The city directory, 1874-75 lists Ann List, widow as residing at 821 Main St. For information on the structure of the house see Insurance Maps of Wheeling, WV. Sanborn Map Co., 1890.
37. Interview with Betty Hazlett Friedrichs
38. History of the Upper Ohio Valley, Vol I., p.470.
39. Wheeling News-Register, Jan. 22, 1989, p.1.
40. Hon. Gibson Lamb Cranmer, History of Wheeling City and Ohio County, West Virginia and Representative Citizens. Chicago: Biographical Publishing Company, 1902, pp. 726-729.
41. Wheeling News Register, July 1, 1990, "Way Back When."
42. This information is based on an interview with Betty Hazlett Friedrichs, daughter of Jessie and Edward Hazlett, who was born in 1908.
43. Wright, 32.
44. In 1887, Wheeling replaced their horse-drawn trolleys with the Van Depeople system and became the third city in the country to have an electric railway system. See Mrs. John S. Meier, Mrs. William A. Fluty, ed., Wheeling Bicentennial 1769-1969, West Virginia Room, Ohio County Public Library,

Wheeling, WV and Elizabeth Yeager Ainsworth and Robert G. Ainsworth's Wheeling: A Pictorial History. Norfolk, VI: Donning Company/Publishers, 1977.

45. This information was provided by Betty Hazlett Friedrich. For a visual representation of the pavilion, see original painting of pavilion owned by William Fields.

46. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad brought the first passenger train to Wheeling in 1853. See Ainsworth and Ainsworth's Wheeling: A Pictorial History, p.72. According to The Wheeling Register's Souvenir Edition, City of Wheeling: Its History and Institutions, 1896, the Ohio River railroad entered Wheeling from the south, over the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad, which was part of the Pennsylvania system.

Figure #1

Insurance Maps of Wheeling, WV. New York: Sanborn Map Company,
1902. (West Virginia Collection, WVU).

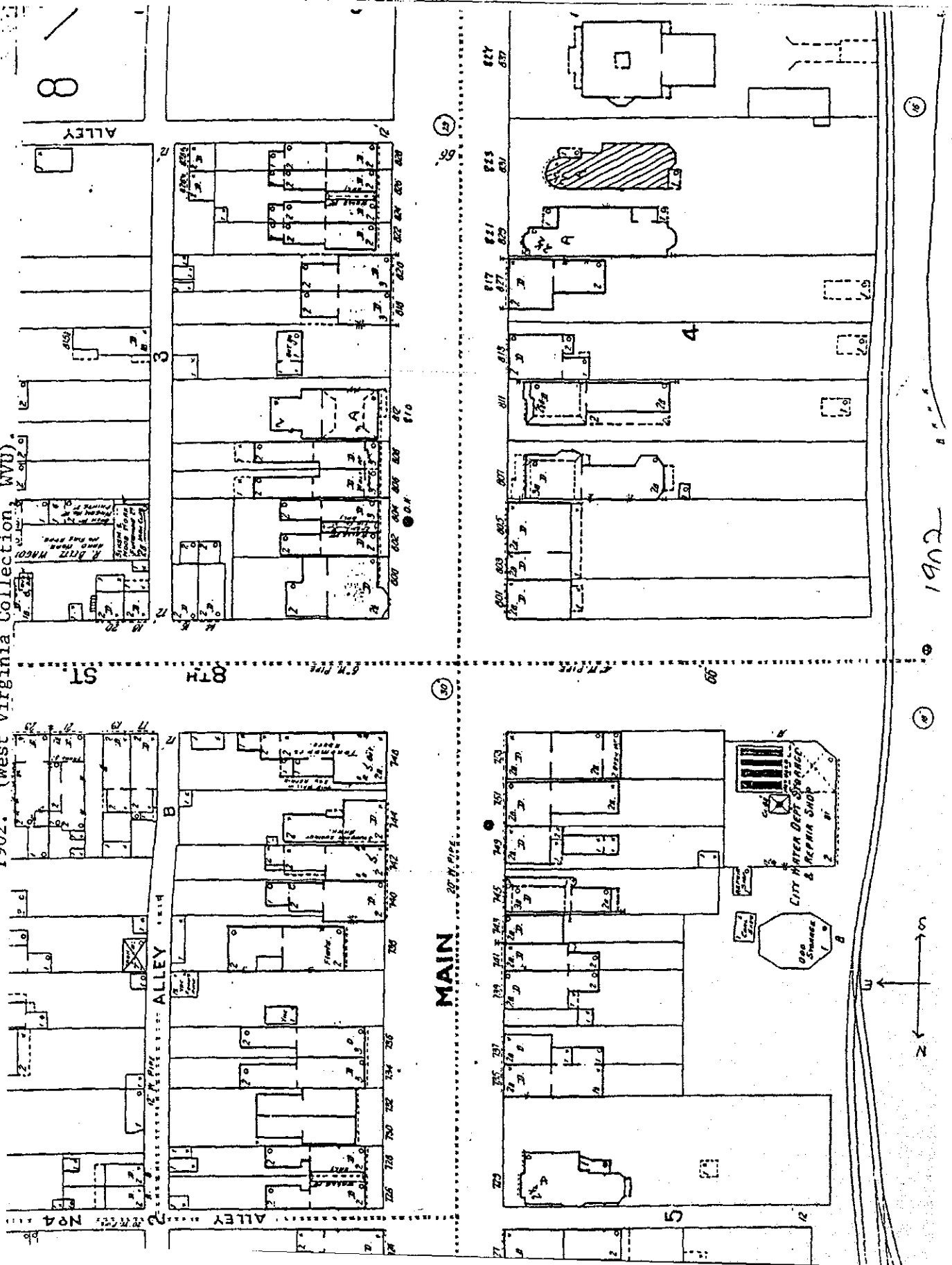


Figure #2

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

NO SCALE

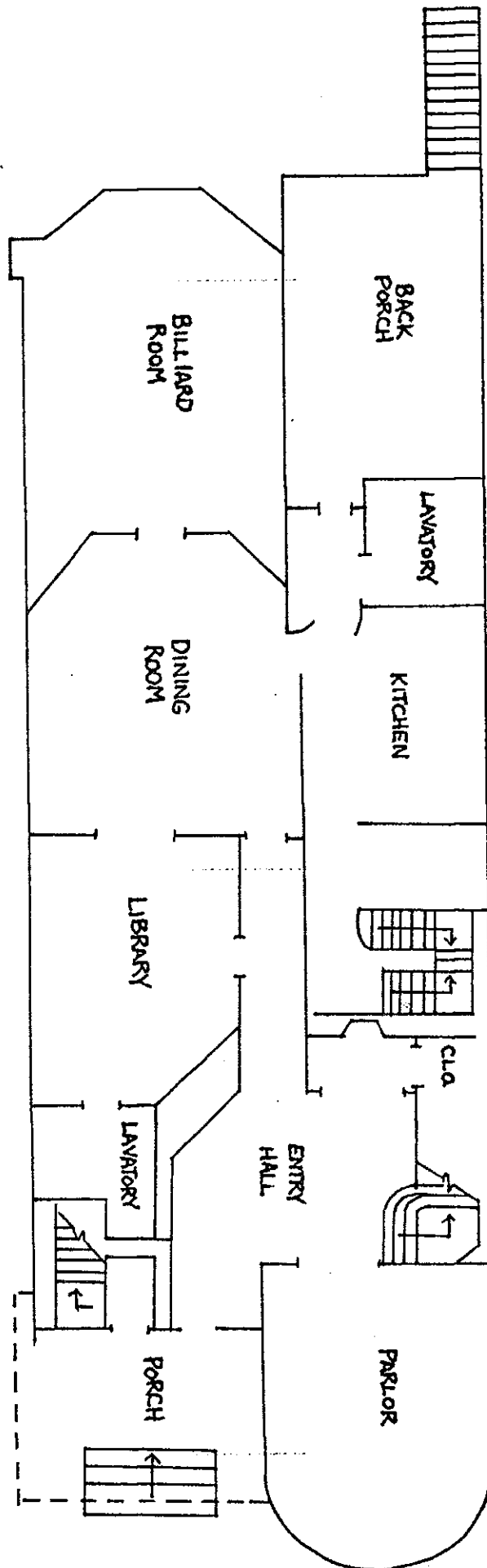
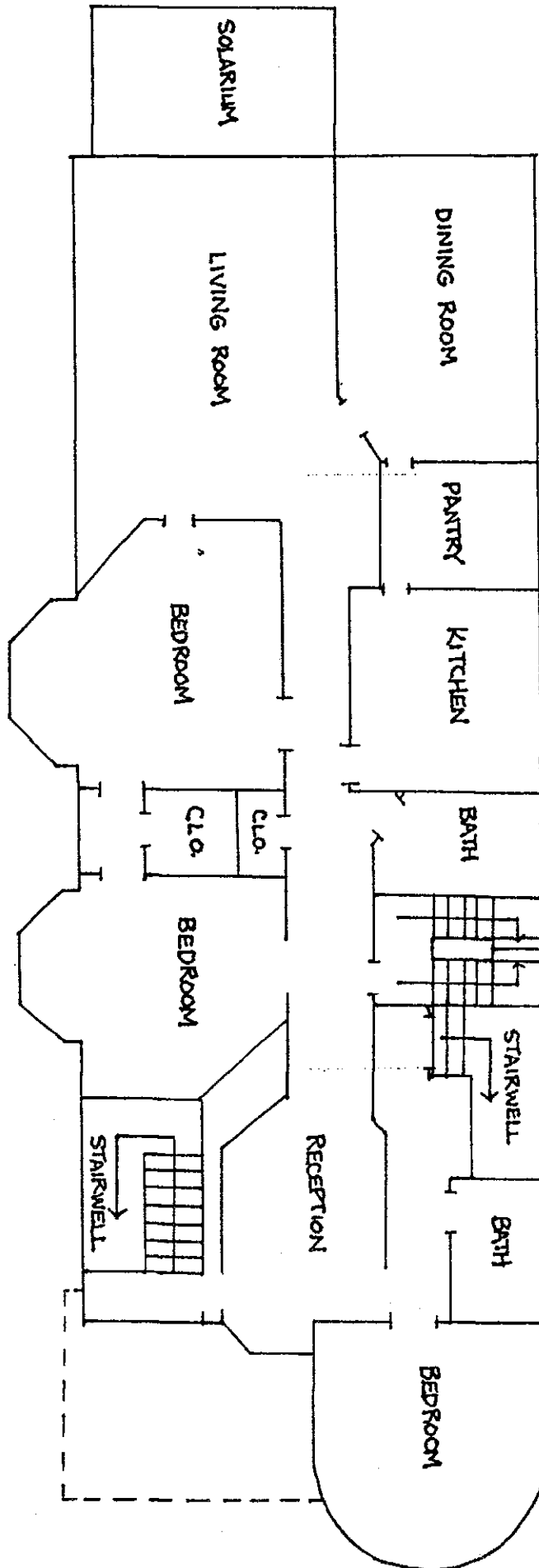


Figure #3

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

NO SCALE



ADDENDUM TO:
EDWARD HAZLETT HOUSE
823 Main Street
Wheeling
Ohio County
West Virginia

HABS WV-252
WVA, 35-WHEEL, 37-

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